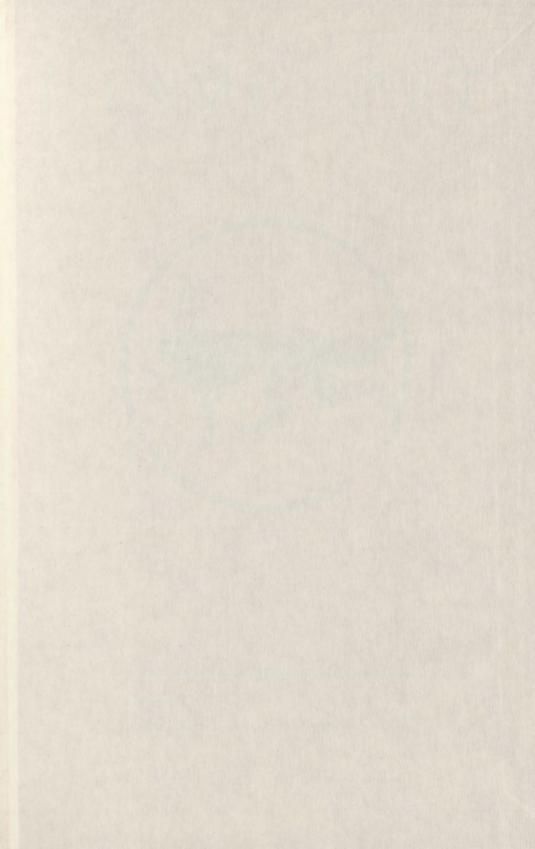
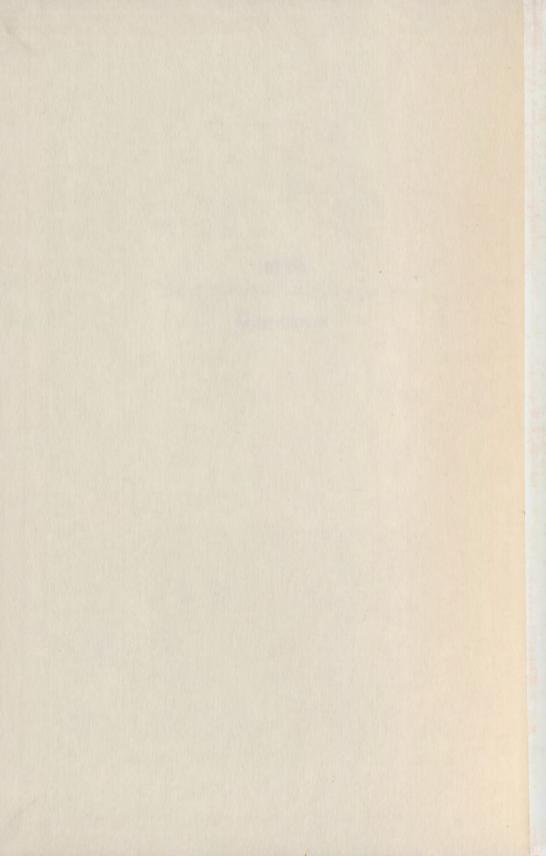
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THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

Ingalls Library





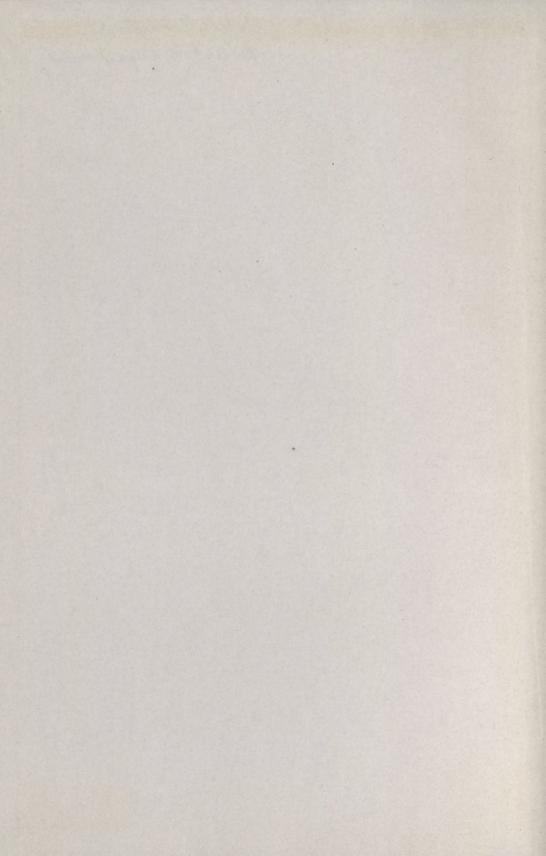
ISLAMIC ART

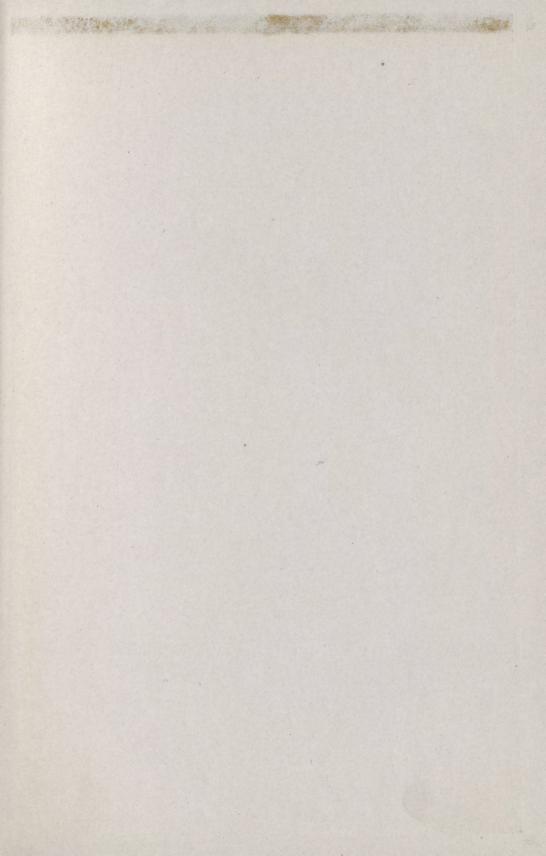


SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF ISLAMIC ART AT THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART



Silvia Wonderlich 125 Bulletin Department







ISLAMIC ART

SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF ISLAMIC ART AT THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

1944

← Youth Sleeping under a Willow Tree Persian, late XVI century Lent by Mrs. Kirkor Minassian Purchased by the Museum The J. H. Wade Fund PRINTED BY THE ARTCRAFT PRINTING COMPANY
CLEVELAND

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THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

[FOREWORD]

The exhibition of Islamic Art held at The Cleveland Museum of Art from November 3, 1944 through February 4, 1945 is one of the most outstanding exhibitions of its kind ever held. The number of pieces included in the exhibition, 490 in all, the paper shortage, and other difficulties have made it impossible to issue a catalogue. However, as a catalogue at best could have included only a limited number of illustrations, and as illustrations are always the most important material for both specialist and layman, the Museum is issuing this picture-book instead, which presents many of the important items exhibited. A few of the pieces are known by reproduction; but where possible, unpublished material has been chosen, so that the book should be of real value as a basic source of Islamic material.

The exhibition has particularly stressed miniatures and pottery; but there are examples of metal work, enameled glass, calligraphy, and textiles as well. No rugs or monumental pieces have been included. Textiles have only a minor representation because they were so fully shown in that great exhibition, "2000 Years of Silk Weaving," organized by, and shown last year in, The Cleveland Museum of Art, The Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, and The Detroit Institute of Arts.

The Museum is exceedingly grateful to the 17 museums, 10 collectors, and 12 dealers who have made the Exhibition of Islamic Art possible by their loans. Acknowledgment to those who have given permission to reproduce their objects is given beneath the illustrations. The pieces listed as belonging to The Cleveland Museum of Art were purchased from the exhibition.

Generous gifts from Hanna Fund and from Mrs. Brooks Emeny supplemented the Publication Fund of the Museum and made this book possible.

WILLIAM M. MILLIKEN

Transfer

ISLAMIC ART

ART means skill in production and has only recently come to mean the objects of skillful production. In this sense Islamic art may be defined as the artistic output of Islamic people. Islamic people are those who follow the doctrine laid down by the Prophet Muhammad early in the seventh century and are called Muhammadans or Moslems.

The objects in the exhibition give an arbitrary cross-sectional view of the artistic productions of Indian, Near Eastern, and Egyptian Muhammadans; and the examples chosen for illustration in this booklet represent most, though not all, of the

outstanding categories in the different periods.

Islamic art is not subject to immediate comprehension; for as one assimilates the principles on which it is based, its apparent prettiness and superficiality give way to a mystical, symbolical interpretation, similar to that underlying every great art. Most important of these principles is that found in the Sayings of the Prophet, wherein it is stated that anyone making "a graven image" will be required on the Day of Judgment to breathe life into it. Failing, he will be condemned permanently to hell-fire. This prohibition was taken sufficiently literally to prevent the production of large-scale statues and paintings of divine and human beings, such as are found, for example, in Buddhism and Christianity. Thus there are few relief sculptures, and painting is confined to book-illustration. These paintings, moreover, are not at all realistic, but are, rather, real, in that they express metaphysical truths. They are not embodiments of material facts, but expressions of intellectual ideas, just as are the poems of the Persian and Arabian mystics. Only in the Mughal paintings of India does individual portraiture come to the fore, but even here the colors are flat, there are no cast shadows, and three-dimensional existence is indicated by expert drawing without the help of shading.

Underlying everything Islamic is the belief that nothing is permanent, save only Allah, and it is for this reason that pottery

is fragile and paintings are small and unpretentious.

This booklet would hardly have been possible without the invaluable assistance of Dr. Richard Ettinghausen of the Freer Gallery of Art.

HOWARD HOLLIS



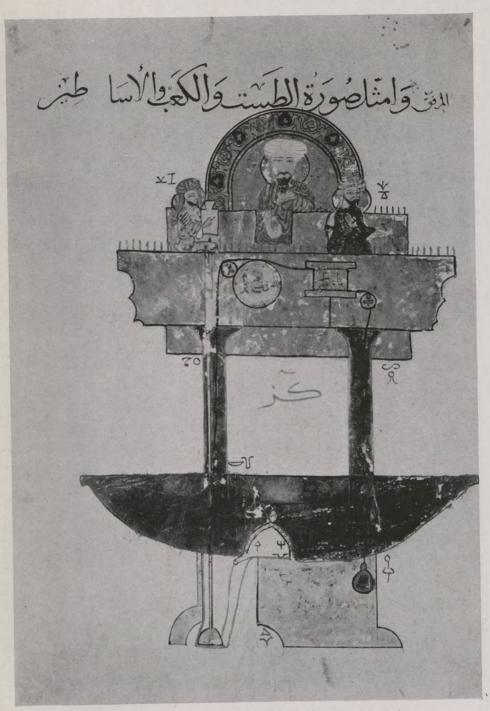
Page from an Arabic Translation of the *De Materia Medica* by Dioscorides

Mesopotamian, dated 1224

Lent by the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City



Page from an Automata Ms., a Treatise on Mechanical Devices Syrian (?), dated A.D. 1315 Lent by H. Kevorkian



Page from an Automata Ms., a Treatise on Mechanical Devices

Egyptian, Cairo, dated 1354

Lent by Mrs. Kirkor Minassian



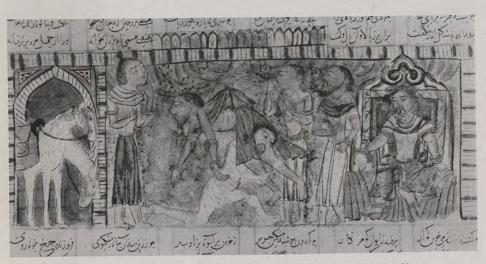
Goats; from a Ms. of the *Manafi* 'al-Hayavan, or *Bestiary*, by Ibn Bakhtishu'
Persian, early XIV century
Lent by The Art Institute of Chicago



Sikandar Slays the Unicorn; from a Shah-Nama, or Book of Kings
Persian, first half of XIV century
Lent by George Hewitt Myers



Camel Attacked; from the Kalila wa-Dimna, or Fables, of Bidpai Persian, dated 1333 Lent by Worcester Art Museum



Bahram Wrestling before Shangil; from a Shah-Nama, or Book of Kings

Persian, dated 1341

Lent by the Persian Antique Gallery



Page from a Ms. of the Jami at-Tawarikh, or Universal History, by Rashid ad-Din Persian, second half of XIV century Lent by H. Kevorkian



Garden Féte of a Prince Persian, late XIV century Lent by Mrs. Kirkor Minassian



Rustam Rescues Bizhan; from a *Shah-Nama*Persian, XIV-XV centuries
Lent by H. Kevorkian

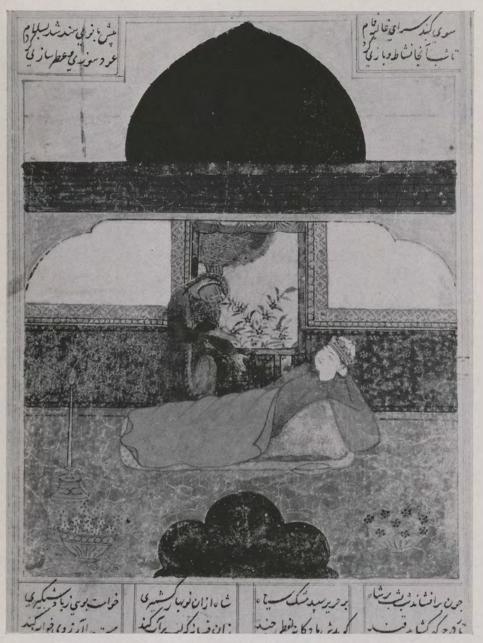


Hunting Scene; from a Ms. of the Zafar-Nama, or History of Timur

Persian, dated 1435

Lent by H. Kevorkian



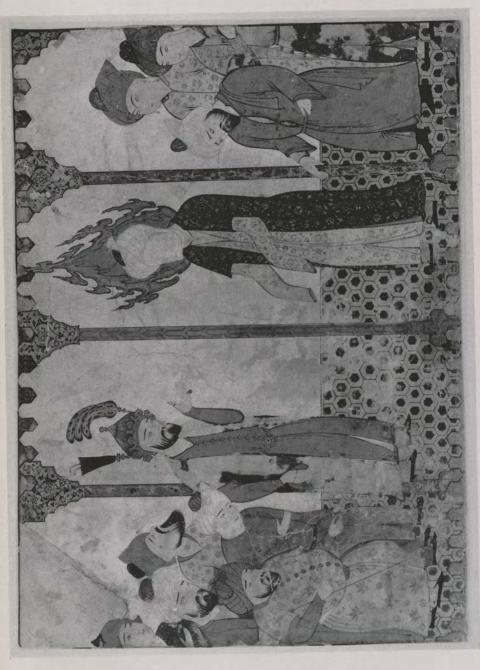


Bahram Gur Visits the Princess of India; from the Haft Paikar, or Seven Effigies, by Nizami
Persian, XV century
Lent by H. Kevorkian
Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund

Dragon and Phoenix Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund

Lent by Philip Hofer

Persian, XIV century





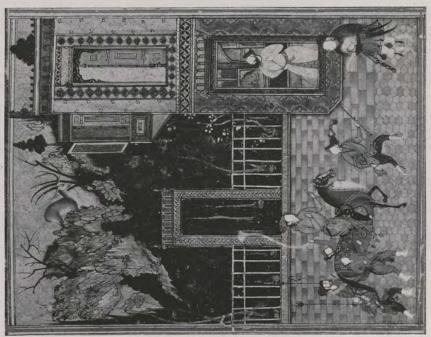
Sikandar Slays the Dragon Persian, mid-XVI century Lent by The Pierpont Morgan Library



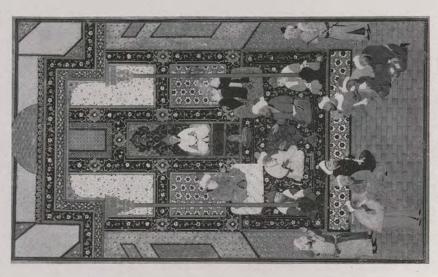
Camp Scene Persian, mid-XVI century Lent by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Picnic in the Mountains; Style of Muhammadi Persian, second half of XVI century Lent by Philip Hofer Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund



Mounted Prince Meeting Dervish, by Quli Jan Persian, second half of XVI century Lent by H. Kevorkian



Young Prince Zal; from a Shah-Nama Persian, Bukhara, mid-XVI century Lent by The Brooklyn Museum



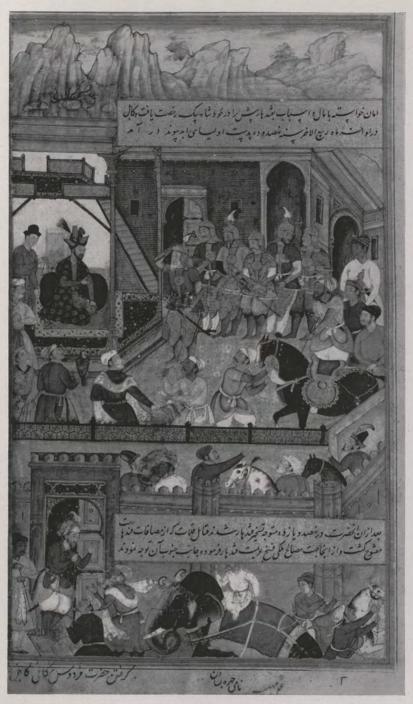
Lady Daydreaming, by Riza-i-'Abbasi Persian, first half of XVII century Lent by Mrs. Edsel B. Ford



Persian, first half of XVII century Lent by The City Art Museum of St. Louis



Noah's Ark Indian, Mughal, late XVI century Lent by Mrs. Kirkor Minassian



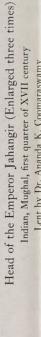
Surrender of the Commandant of Kandahar, by Mahesh and Basawan Indian, Mughal, late XVI century Lent by Heeramaneck Galleries



Imperial Rooster, Signed by Dilaram Padarat Kashmiri
Indian, Mughal, early XVII century
Lent by H. Kevorkian
Gift to the Museum from Herbert F. Leisy



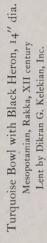
Portrait of Akbar the Great Indian, Mughal, first half of XVII century Lent by Heeramaneck Galleries

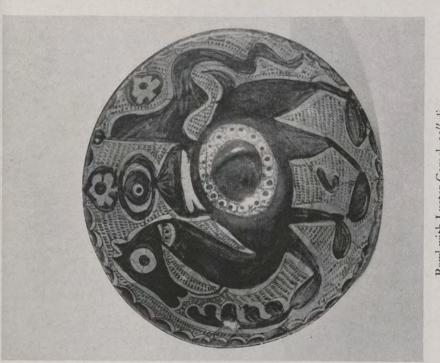




Battle Scene Persian, second half of XVI century Lent by Dr. Jacob Hirsch







Bowl with Luster Camel, 11" dia. Iraqian or Persian, X century Lent by The Detroit Institute of Arts





White Bowl with Black Inscription, 934" dia.

Persian, Nishapur, IX-X centuries

Lent by The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Persian, Garrus, XI century Lent by Dikran G. Kelekian, Inc.





White Bowl with Polychrome Figures, 71%" dia. Persian, Rayy, early XIII century
Lent by The Minneapolis Institute of Arts

White Bowl with Blue Figures, 8" dia.
Persian, Kashan, mid-XIII century
Lent by Heeramaneck Galleries
Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund





Bowl with Luster Spread-eagle, 10" dia.
Signed by Muslim
Egyptian, Fustat, X.XI centuries
Lent by Walter Hauser

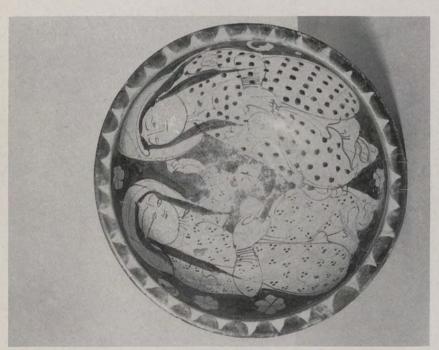
Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund

Egyptian, Fustat, XI century Lent by Dikran G. Kelekian, Inc.

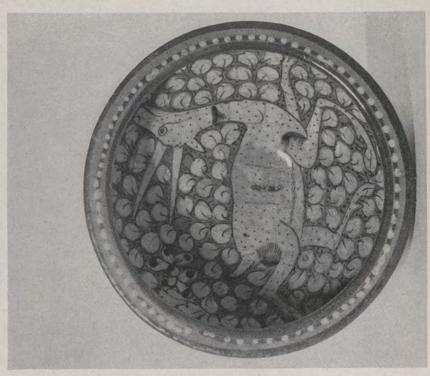
Dish with Luster Antelope, 10" dia.



Luster Bowl with Falcon and Goose, 734" dia. Persian, Rayy, XII century Lent by Walter Hauser



Luster Bowl with Two Figures, 8¾" dia. Persian, Rayy, XII century Lent by Dikran G. Kelekian, Inc.

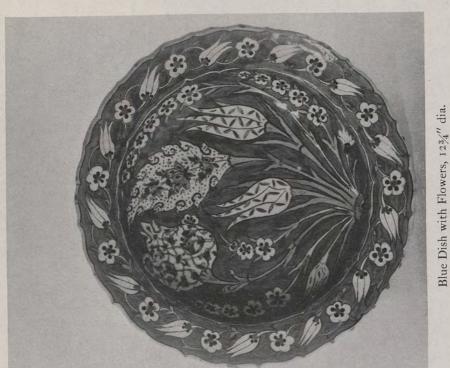




Black and White Bowl with Blue Figures, 1214" dia. Persian, Sultanabad region, XIII century
Lent by Alfred F. Pillsbury

Lent by Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection

Gray Bowl with White Stag, 105%" dia. Persian, Sultanabad region, early XIV century



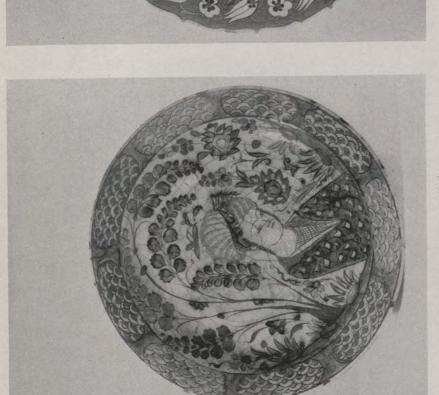


Plate with Youth, 131/8" dia. Persian, Kubachi, first half of XVII century Lent by Dikran G. Kelekian, Inc.

Turkish, XVI century Lent by The Metropolitan Museum of Art



Bronze Ewer, 97/8" high Persian, VIII-IX centuries Lent by Brummer Gallery, Inc.



Cream-yellow Bowl with Brown Bird, 91%" dia.
Persian, Amul, X-XI centuries
Lent by Heeramaneck Galleries



Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund Lent by Heeramaneck Galleries Syrian, XIII century



Brass Incense Burner with Silver Inlay, 71/2" high Persian or Mesopotamian, XIII century Lent by Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

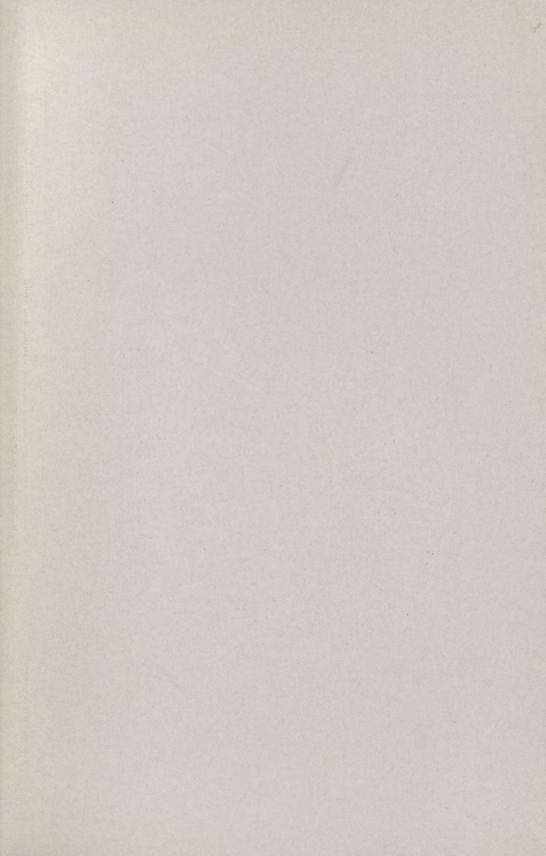


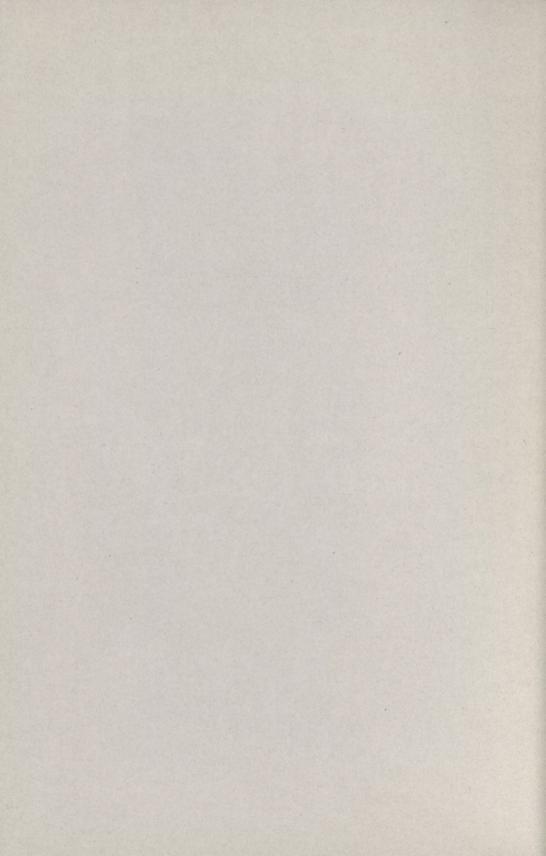
Enameled Glass Bottle made for Sultan Malik an-Nasir Muhammad
Egyptian, XIV century
Lent by H. Kevorkian
Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund

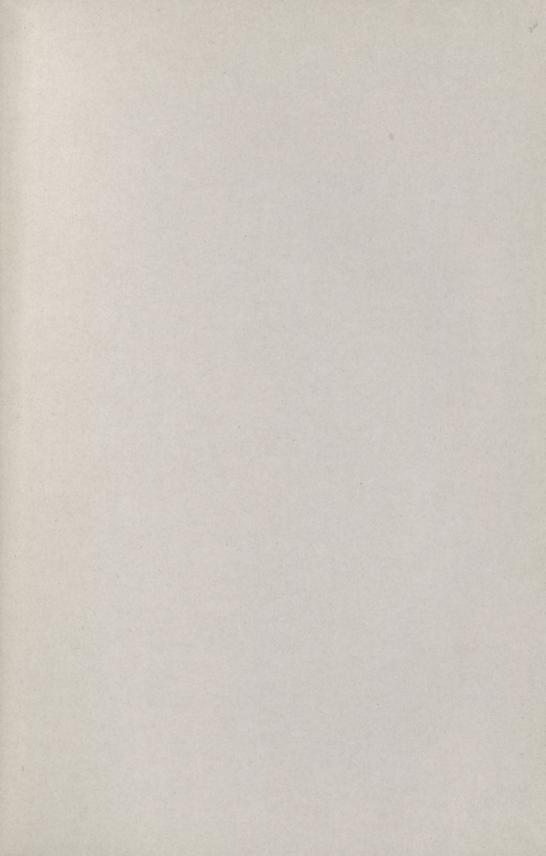


Stone Relief: possibly a Hitching-post
Persian, Hamadan (?), XII-XIII centuries
Lent by R. Stora and Company
Purchased by the Museum. The J. H. Wade Fund



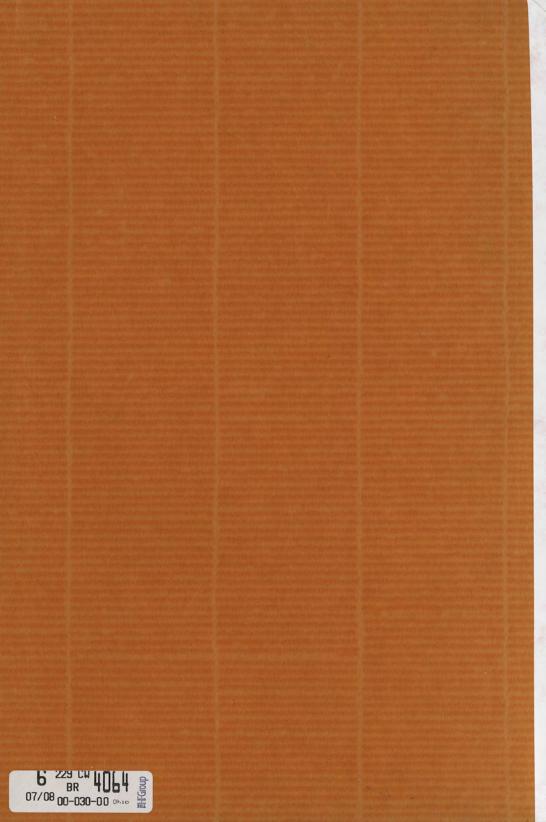


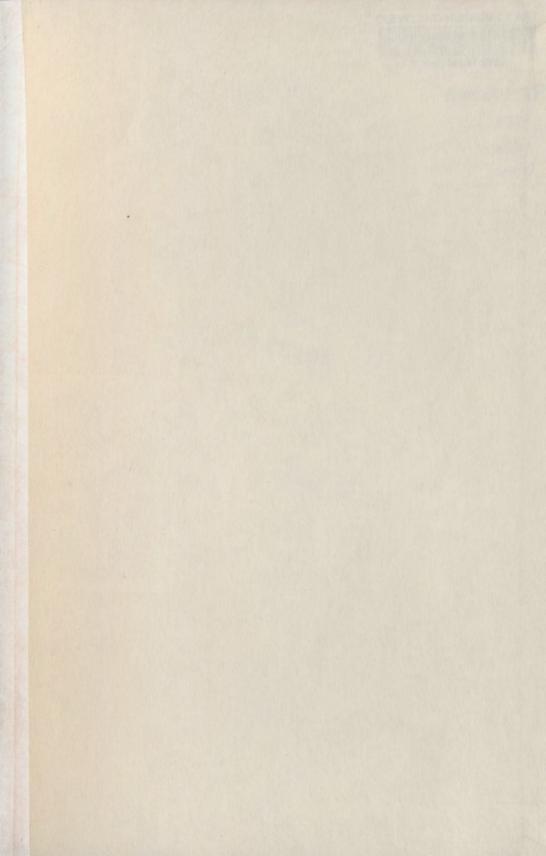


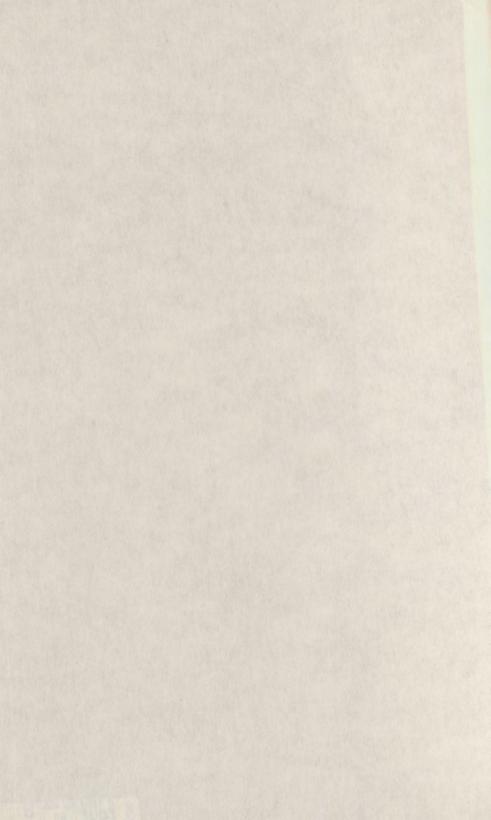














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